FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 1, 1847. [NO. 1565.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION of W. J. Bingham's Select School, limited to thirty, will begin on the 14th of July. Sessions regulated by those of our University, beginning two days sooner. At the end of the present Session a class will be discharged, making room for several new scholars.—For terms, &c. address the Principal, directing to Hillsborough, N. C.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical do. DAVID W. KERR.
[illegible] W. [illegible] Hillsboro',
May 20, 1847. 64-6tp

Theory and Practice of Teaching, &c.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

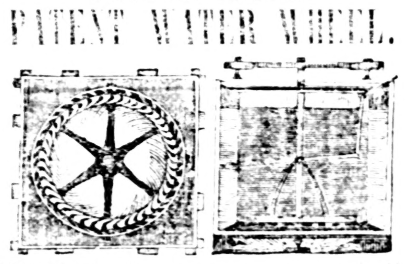
[illegible]

For sale by E. J. HALE.

White Lead and Paint Oil.

2,000 LBS. Pure, Extra, and No. 1 White Lead.
100 gallons Linseed Oil.
Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, & 14x20.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
March [illegible] 64-3m

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
PATENT WATER WHEEL.



THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the [illegible] S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron [illegible] Water Wheel [illegible] URIAH WELLS [illegible] Water Wheel [illegible] Mr. Wright could soon [illegible] strength to answer the purpose designed.

[illegible] of the Wheel, we refer to [illegible] There are hundreds [illegible] a few in Virginia [illegible] Virginia certificates are here [illegible] These Wheels have [illegible] IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged the past seven years in putting them up, [illegible] the most important Jobs. [illegible] the above named Wheels has been [illegible] since the purchase by the [illegible] Petersburg, Va.; Mr. A. P. HURT, [illegible] N. C. [illegible]

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May [illegible], 1847. 64-2m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. [illegible] of the State of New York, [illegible] the Battersea Manufacturing Company [illegible] one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 [illegible] buckets, under the following circumstances. The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, [illegible] necessary preparations, [illegible] by two Breast Wheels, [illegible] 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being [illegible] back water, those wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, [illegible] it would obviate [illegible] difficulty with back water, [illegible] was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one third the water then used, [illegible] having executed to the company a bond [illegible] for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

P[illegible], Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in [illegible] eighteen months since, that ground, upon [illegible] 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best [illegible] by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Shadwell Mills, Albemarle co., Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,000 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Fulling Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

REWARD.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, for the apprehension of a man by the name of JOHN EDWARDS, he having committed a rape on the person of Drozella Newton, on the 10th inst., in the County of Richmond, near the premises of Nathaniel Gibson, Sen.

Said Edwards is about twenty years old, spare built, pale complexion, and light hair.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery in the Jail of said County. It is supposed that he resides in Randolph or Guilford county. There was in company with him a man by the name of Rosen.

Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman please copy once.

JAMES B. SMITH.
May 21, 1847. 2w

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro boy by the name of GEORGE, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, of a yellow complexion and pleasant countenance. Said boy left me the 22d of last March, and probably he may be lurking in or about Fayetteville, as he was hired there last year to Mr. Dave in McLaurin, and says that he has a wife in that place. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Near Floral College.
May 18, 1847. 64-tf

COMMISSION & AUCTION BUSINESS.

WE respectfully inform our old friends, and the public, that we have resumed the above business, and promise our best efforts for the interest of those who may please to entrust us with the sale of any kind of merchandize, intoxicating liquids excepted, of country produce, or of any thing else in our line.

WILL. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, May 18. 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry vs. Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segee and Eliza his wife, James Arrington and Jenny his wife, William Knotts and Martha his wife, Lucy Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, Riley Henry, Thomas Henry, Jerry Henry, and Edward Knotts and wife Ann.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henry resides beyond the limits of this State, It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Thomas Henry to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. $4 [illegible] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

James Hogan and others vs. Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Clk.
Pr. adv. $3 25. 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Farquhard McRae et al. vs. James Kelly et al.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, John Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly, John Kelly, and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lewis Parker vs. William W. Davis.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William W. Davis, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the Real Estate levied on and condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Robert Green and others vs. Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and wife Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price $1 25. Also, Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by

E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in June, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000!
13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 30, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 12, 1847.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,080, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 400, 20 of 250, 25 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes, $[illegible]
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, [illegible]

$44,444!
$22,222! $11,111!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 32, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 19, 1847.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $44,444, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 6,665, 1 of [illegible], 1 of [illegible], 1 of 2,222, 11 Prizes of 1,111, 44 of 555, 62 of 333, 129 of 22, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $11—Halves $5 50—Quarters $2 75.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $[illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, [illegible]

$40,000!
$20,000! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 26, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 77.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of [illegible], 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of [illegible], 1 of 2,285, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 500, 200 of [illegible] &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, [illegible]
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, [illegible]

☞ Orders for Tickets and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive [illegible] and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 21, 1847.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal, assisted by R. H. MASON.

Mathematical and Military Department, W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session to commence on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the Principals that this Institution shall not be surpassed [illegible] for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, $17 50
For Latin, Greek, French, [illegible] Languages, per Session, [illegible]

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils [illegible] officers, the West Point system of tactics will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution, or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their Children instructed in the Military Department, will be required to provide the uniform prescribed [illegible]

Parents and Guardians are requested not to allow their Children or Wards to have accounts in the City, but to deposit the money for the purchase of necessaries, in the hands of the Principal.

N. B. A few Pupils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger,	Gen. Moore,
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood,	Chas. L. Hinton,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Wm. F. Collins,
Rev. D. Lacy,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	H. W. Husted,
Hon. John R. Daniel,	Ed. Yarbrough,
Hon. Richard Hines,	E. P. Guion, Esq'rs.
Dr. Baker,	

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as reference. They send their sons or wards to my School, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted. J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 17, 1847. 63-5w

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb,
AT RALEIGH.

THE Third Session of this Institution, will commence on Tuesday, the first day of June. It is very desirable, that all the Pupils should come in punctually, at the commencement of the session. For particulars, apply to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 12. 63-5w

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to move between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, large assortment; French and English Muslins and Lawns; Chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, covered and hem stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fancy Kid Gloves and Slippers; Long Cloths and London Sheetings; Shirtings and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; [illegible] and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doeskin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Etes; Croton Coating; Venetian and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The subscriber flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 50tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

[illegible] in New York for Cash, and [illegible] at Auction, and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, [illegible] to many articles to be mentioned [illegible] it is deemed sufficient to state that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now [illegible] more than a month's constant [illegible] and the goods have been bought [illegible] every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the [illegible] United States, and [illegible] goods on the best [illegible] W. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing [illegible] as cannot fail to satisfy. [illegible] Goods will be constantly arriving [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 50tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary [illegible]

W. C. J. & CO.

NEW
DRY GOODS
Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would [illegible] respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

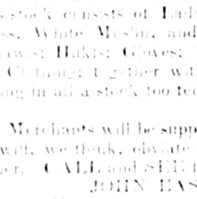
[illegible] of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage [illegible] goods [illegible] by *Price* and [illegible] please, and thereby insure a share at least of the custom of the community.

Having [illegible] business at the North, [illegible] in the market, [illegible] can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going farther. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.
North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50. Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50. For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Cape Fear Navigation Company!

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday, 4th June next.

ED. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

William B. McCorkle vs. Alexander B. High.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 171 acres of land on the waters of Lane's Creek, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Towaly Redfearn vs. Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

John B. Cottrell vs. Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

Rebecca Whitley vs. George Whitley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case has eluded the process and fled from the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said George Whitley shall make his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Equity in and for the county of Stanly, at the Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte.

In testimony whereof, I, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, do hereunto set my hand, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st.

60] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medical properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.
Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

☞ Wil. Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf. and forward acct's to Emerson's Tan Yard.

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, of excellent character, about 45 years of age, for sale. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.
May 3, 1847. 61-tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

POETRY.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

SLEEP.

"He giveth his beloved sleep,"
That most mysterious thing,
That to the worn and weary heart
Forgetfulness can bring:—
That cometh to the mourning one
By many griefs oppressed,
And speaketh, in its dreamy voice
Of Heaven, and hope, and rest.

It visiteth the desolate
Who have no friend beside;
And bringeth peace to saddened souls—
Whose "hope, deferred," had died.
It layeth its caressing hand
Upon the brow of care,
And calleth back to faded lips
The smile they used to wear.

And lovely is the angel light
Of a little child's repose,
The holiest and sweetest rest
Our human nature knows.
Such rest as cannot close the eyes
Grown old with many tears;
That never soothes the pilgrim path
Of life's dejected years.

"He giveth his beloved sleep!"
All thanks for such a boon!
And thanks, too, for the deeper sleep
That shall be with us soon.
From which our long o'er-laden hearts
Shall wake to pine no more,
But find fulfilled the fairest thoughts
They only dreamed before!

The Descendants of Lafayette.—The patriotism of the illustrious friend of Washington is descending undiluted to his successors. His son, George Washington Lafayette, who inherits the name of one and the virtues of both his namesakes, has long held and still holds a seat among the Liberal members of the French Chamber of Deputies, and at the last election his eldest son, Oscar, having scarcely become eligible by arriving at the age of thirty, was elected a Deputy to the same Chamber by the district of *Meaux*, the same that his grandfather, the General, formerly represented. The contest was an active one, his antagonist and predecessor being a Ministerial candidate sustained by powerful interests; but veneration for the memory of the grandfather, the gratitude of his old constituents, the opinion of the people, and we may presume the merit of the candidate, have prevailed over all obstacles; and now the son sits by the side of his father on the same Opposition bench where he sat so long by the side of his father, the old General.

In all this there would seem to be, in both representatives and constituents, examples of steadfastness and fidelity not always to be found in the political annals of countries reputed the most republican and free.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A very long and deeply interesting account, in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of one of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, after a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battle-field during those two days of fearful carnage, says:

"No man living could have won the battle but General Taylor. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there unconcernedly on his white horse, a target for the balls and yet unhurt, every man felt like May when he said to his men at the gloomiest moment: 'Men, the day can be gained yet, and the dragoons have to do it!' The same confidence would not have been felt in any other man; and to Gen. Taylor it is owing that our arms are not disgraced, and this brave little army sacrificed. Had we been defeated, not one man in ten would have reached the Rio Grande. How many homes and hearths would have been made desolate—how much misery and ruin, caused by its insane acts, would have drawn down legions of curses, loud and deep, on the Administration's imbecile head!"

Eminently Praiseworthy.—Gen. Dromgoole, who was re-elected to Congress from Virginia a short time since and died a few days after, bequeathed his entire estate, with the exception of a few friendly legacies, to the widow and children of a man who had fallen by his hand in a duel.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The first account of the following shocking and mysterious affair was deemed incredible, and therefore we did not publish it; but it is now beyond a doubt true, in its main particulars:—

FROM THE CADDO (TEX.) GAZETTE.

"*A Wedding and a Poisoning.*—We have been informed that on last Friday week a wedding took place between Sabbyville and Hamilton, in Texas, about twelve miles above the latter place, the names of the parties to which we have not learned, and that a separation took place the next morning, the gentleman declaring that he would not live with the lady another day. On the Monday following eight of the persons who were guests at the wedding died, and thirty-two or forty more were not expected to live. The husband was importuned to 'declare the causes which impelled him to the separation,' and he finally consented, if a little time would be allowed him for deliberation.

"The 'causes' had not transpired to the knowledge of our informant. It is conjectured that the bride imparted to him something during the bridal night which excited his suspicion and alarm. It is further conjectured that the bride is a *particeps criminis*, from the fact that on the night of the wedding she declined partaking of any of the wedding cake, for the reason that she had previously eaten some, and it had made her quite sick. Putting this circumstance and that of her separation together, the bride, in the estimation of many, occupies an unenviable position. Others are of the opinion, as we have been informed, that arsenic was used in the cake for saleratus through mistake."

From a letter in the New Orleans Delta.

"There was a wedding at old Mr. Wilkinson's, of an orphan girl he raised, at which all the invited guests were poisoned, including the bride's-maid and groom's-man. Out of sixty persons poisoned, thirty, Dr. Sharp says, will certainly die.—Ten or twelve are already dead, including two sons of preacher Britton, two Castleberry's—the one a young man and the other a young woman—one of the Slaughter's and his wife.

"Strange to tell, none of the family was injured, nor yet the bride and groom: yet one of the bride's maids died in the house.

"Old Wilkinson has absconded. This portion of Texas is in arms, and woe betide the guilty! What I write you is the fact without exaggeration.

"It is supposed that the negroes were hired to administer the poison in the coffee, or food, by a disappointed suitor, who was present at the wedding."

The last Steamboat Explosion.—Mr. Bishop, one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer the New Hampshire, lately blown up below Little Rock, (Arkansas,) describes the explosion as one of the most terrible perhaps ever known. An iron safe was thrown to the distance of some hundred yards, broken to pieces by the concussion, and of three thousand dollars in half eagles which it contained, many were battered and several shattered into fragments. Thirty or forty sacks of coffee, behind the boilers, were lifted up, thrown upon the shore, and scattered in every direction. The clothes and bedding were found hanging upon trees on the shore, and could be reached only by cutting them down. The boat was divided in two, the hurricane-roof and cabin floated off, the hull capsized, and she sunk a total wreck.

The explosion of the boilers is said to have been caused by an accumulation of mud in them at night, which had become encrusted at the bottom, and prevented the water from having its usual effect.

Railroad Speed.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser mentions that the train of cars which left Philadelphia at 4½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, reached that city, about eleven miles from New York, at 8 o'clock. At this rate, the whole passage from Philadelphia to New York might be made in about four hours.

The train from London to Birmingham, on the 28th ultimo, went the distance in two hours and thirty minutes, including three stoppages, to allow other trains to pass in opposite directions. This is at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour. A part of the distance was run at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour.

What Shall I Take?—A lady of our acquaintance, (says an exchange paper,) young, lovely, and intelligent, called on a celebrated physician to do "something" for a rush of blood to the head. "I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one, with a smile, to the bluff though kind M. D. while he was feeling her pulse. "Ah! how?" "Why, I have taken Brandreth's Pills, Farr's Pills, Stranberg's Pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Jayne's Expectorant, used Dr. Sherman's Lozenges and Plaster, and—" "My heavens, madam," interrupted the astonished doctor, "all these do your complaint no good." "No! then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient. "Take!" exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head to foot. "Take," exclaimed he, after a moment's reflection; "take! why, take off your corsets!"

The Credibility of a Witness Awfully Impeached.—In the Police Court of Boston, on Saturday, a defendant, in order to show that the witness against him was not entitled to full credit, said, "Please your honor, he is just as bad as a drunkard; he is. I don't know as he gets intoxicated with drinking; but he is a *common cigar smoker;* and I'll prove it, if you will put this case off till I can send for the witnesses."

Price of a Commission.—Col. Persse, of the 16th Lancers, who, for fifty-two years served with such distinction in the Peninsula, America, and India, retired from the army on Friday. Col. Persse received eleven thousand guineas by the sale of his commission.—*Dublin paper.*

SPEECH OF SENATOR BENTON.

Mr. Benton delivered the following speech, by invitation of his constituents at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 13th inst. As it has been generally copied, and much commented on by the papers, we have concluded to publish it.

Mr. Benton commenced with returning thanks for the honor of the invitation to a public dinner from his political friends. He had declined the honor of the dinner, in conformity to a rule which he had long followed; and as for the speech which might have been expected at the dinner table, he preferred to make it under circumstances which admitted a more general attendance, and would prevent no one from hearing it who chose to listen to it.

Great questions, he said, had occupied the public mind, and received their solution, in the last two or three years of his public service, on all of which he had been called to act a decided, and even a prominent part, and on each of which it was natural for him to say something on the present occasion. The Oregon question was one of these. At one time big with all the calamities of war, it was now hushed in repose, and the country tranquil and happy under its peaceful settlement. His own course in relation to it had been consistent and uniform. He had opposed the joint occupation treaty of 1818 as soon as it was made; he opposed its renewal in 1828; he had labored for its termination ever since; and he had always held the parallel of 49 to be the proper dividing line between the American territory of Oregon and the British territory of Frazer's river. But the public mind, and especially the mind of his own party, had been worked up to a different and a higher view of our rights. Fifty-four forty, and all or none, had become our demand. War was the British answer to that; and although a threat of war would be no bar to a rightful demand, yet in answer to a wrongful one, it was very serious. He believed the whole demand of the United States to be wrongful so far as it applied to Frazer's river, which happened to run through the whole territory from fifty-four forty to forty nine, and to have been discovered by the British in 1793, and covered by their forts since 1806. The Administration had taken high ground; the party sustained it; but it was an occasion which required a public man to rise above party, and to look to his country alone.— He had resolved to do so, and to go for it alone, even if it should cost him his political existence.

This determination, though not formally promulgated, was no secret, and was early enough made known to his friends, and to the Administration. From the first explosion of the question in April 1845—from the first reverberation of the thunder which came rolling back from London, in answer to the President's inaugural address—he had made known his opinions to the Secretary of State, and informed him that he should support a treaty upon the line of 49, if the President made one upon that basis. From that determination he had never swerved. His friends thought there was great danger to him in the course he took; he himself did not think there was so much. He knew his constituents had been wrought up to fifty-four forty, but he relied upon their equity and intelligence to give him a fair hearing and a safe deliverance. He paid them the compliment to rely upon their justice and intelligence, and the event had not deceived him. The boundary was settled at 49. The British kept their river, and we kept ours. War was averted. Great Britain and the United States remained at peace: he and his constituents were at peace; and long might they all remain so.

The settlement of this question, Mr. B. went on to say, had cleared away the only remaining difference between the two kindred nations. It left them not only at peace, but without a remaining cause of quarrel. For the first time since the stamp act of 1764 the two nations were now without a cause of quarrel. For the first time in nearly three generations of men, the two grand divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race—the northern stock in Great Britain and its gigantic progeny in our America—were without a cause of dissension; and to crown this happy state—to give to peace its highest ornament and noblest occupation, and to friendship its most endearing cement—a calamitous visitation in a part of the British empire has called forth all the sympathies of the human heart on the side of one nation, and all its gratitude on the other. [illegible]. Succor and sympathy fly to her from the United States; and the swelling tide of gratitude comes rolling back from the whole British empire. This is something better than being at war with each other—at war for Frazer's river, under the self-delusion that it was a part of Oregon! He thanked God that he had been an instrument in averting—aiding to avert—this calamity—and in promoting the present happy state between the two nations; and he thanked his constituents for approving his conduct in going for their future good instead of their present wishes.

The annexation of Texas, and its sequence, the present war with Mexico, was another of the great subjects on which he had been called to act within the last few years. This great drama, Mr. B. said, divided itself into many acts, and covered a long space of time, during all which he had been an actor in it, and he hoped a consistent and a prudent one. He considered this drama as beginning in 1819, when Mr. Monroe's cabinet ceded Texas to Spain. It was then given away; and if it had not been given away there could have been no war with Mexico about getting it back. He denounced that treaty in many newspaper articles as soon as it was made, and vowed at the time unceasing efforts to get back the ceded province. Mr. Adams' Administration, with Mr. Clay Secretary of State, presented the first opportunity to make the effort for its recovery. Mr. Clay, as a member of the House of Representatives, had severely condemned the treaty which gave away Texas: Mr. Adams had opposed that article of the treaty at the Council table when the majority of Mr. Monroe's cabinet adopted it. But this was not known to him (Mr. B.) until long afterwards. His reliance at that time was on Mr. Clay as a western man, and from his publicly known opinions on the subject. He and Mr. Clay were then separating in the new division of political parties, but it did not prevent [illegible] on the subject of Texas, and co-operating to get her back. They had an interview at Tennison's Hotel at Washington. Among other things intended by the new Administration, Mr. C. mentioned the recovery of Texas: he, Mr. B., cordially concurred, and promised his faithful co-operation.— The Administration made the attempt: he (Mr. B.) wrote articles to promote it: but the scheme failed. Mr. Poinsett was then minister in Mexico, and favorable to the object, but could not succeed; and so ended the first attempt to recover back the great province which the unwise treaty of 1819 had given away. I speak historically, said Mr. B., and justly, and without design to favor or to injure any man, but to place aright before my constituents my own conduct, and that of others, in this great drama which has ended in a war between two republics. Mr. Adams, at the Council table, voted against the article which gave Texas away. Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, denounced the cession. They made the first effort to get it back: and in a speech which professes to be fair and impartial, let justice be done to every actor. Let every one take his proper place for censure or for praise in the great drama of the Texas question and its bloody sequence.

The next attempt was in Gen. Jackson's time, Mr. Van Buren being Secretary of State. A larger sum was offered than in the previous Administration, but with no better result. The negotiation miscarried, though zealously supported by President Jackson, his Secretary of State, and the minister at Mexico. He, Mr. B., co-operated with them, filling the newspapers with articles in praise of Texas, and using all the arguments for getting her back which have since been repeated by others who gave no help then. And so the second attempt to repair the mischief of the treaty of 1819, failed as the first had done.

The mission of General Memucan Hunt, Minister from Texas, was the next serious attempt to bring Texas into the Union; but the parties were then changed: it was after the battle of San Jacinto, and Texas herself became the applicant. Mr. Van Buren was then President—Mr. Forsyth his Secretary of State—and both in favor of getting back the country. But Texas and Mexico, though not fighting, had not made peace; they were in the legal state of war with respect to each other; and to have admitted Texas into the Union would have been to have adopted her side of the war, and to have placed the United States at war with Mexico. Neither justice nor policy permitted this, especially as, if let alone, they would make peace after a while, and then annexation could be effected without a breach with Mexico. Upon this view they acted. He, Mr. B., concurred with them, and so did all the people of the United States.

The question of admission of Texas then went to sleep, and was quietly waiting the end of the war with Mexico. All the old friends to the recovery of the country were willing to await that event; but in the year 1842, during Mr. Tyler's Administration, a new set of friends, who had cared nothing about Texas before, and some of whom had given her away when we had her, became furious for immediate annexation; and the annexation treaty of 1844 was the fruit of that new and sudden impatience. The old friends of Texas stood upon their old ground: the countries were still at war, but actually negotiating for peace: they wanted Texas annexed, but without war with Mexico, and urged a little delay to permit their ministers, then negotiating under the auspices of Great Britain and France, to make peace. All delay was refused; the treaty was signed, and was rejected by the Senate because its ratification would have been immediate war with Mexico.— He, Mr. B., was one of the majority of the Senate which rejected that treaty; and his constituents, though all in favor of annexation, approved his motives, and justified his conduct. His reelection to the Senate in the same year was the verdict of the people upon his conduct, and he made them his profound thanks for the justice of that verdict, and the honor of that election.

The treaty of annexation was rejected, but annexation in another form was still prosecuted. A resolution for the admission of Texas as a State, passed the House of Representatives; an additional and alternative resolution was added in the Senate, to appoint commissioners to negotiate for admission, and to conciliate, and reconcile Mexico, and thereby prevent the annexation from bringing on war. The expiring Administration of Mr. Tyler snatched the alternative from the hands of the President elect—launched off the House resolution by a midnight messenger—slammed the door of conciliation in the face of Mexico—and inflamed her pride and resentment to the highest degree. From that time forth every thing breathed war between the two countries, which broke out the ensuing year.

Mr. B. said this was the history of the loss and gain of Texas, and its sequence, *the war with Mexico*. The country is recovered—a war has followed, and the question now is how to finish it? For himself he felt clear. His policy had been uniform from first to last—it was to get back Texas, without a breach with Mexico; and he was certain it might have been done if wise and temperate counsels had prevailed. The United States had only to wait for peace; that was upon the point of being signed in January, 1842, under the powerful mediation of Great Britain and France, when the then Administration broke up the peaceful negotiation, dispersed the ministers, assumed the war, and placed the army and navy under the control of the President of Texas to fight Mexico. The rejection of the treaty stopped the war then assumed; but the midnight transmission of the House resolution started it again, and soon placed the two republics in the unhappy condition in which they now stand.

Mr. B. repeated. His policy from beginning to ending had been to get back Texas without war, or even a breach of friendship with Mexico. He was greatly averse to such a war. He saw great and extraordinary evils in it. Besides the evils common to all wars—loss of lives, distress of families, interruption of commerce, ruin to many merchants, and a load of debts and taxes—besides all these ordinary evils incident to all wars, he saw others of a new and extraordinary kind in a war with Mexico. She was a republic, and a weak one, and our neighbor, and had done us the honor to copy our constitution and form of government, and had maintained civil wars at home to keep it up. She was one of the Spanish American States which stretch from the southern boundary of the United States to Cape Horn, the whole of which had copied our form of government, and established close political and commercial relations with us. All these States had just emancipated themselves from European domination, adopted the republican system, and taken the United States for their model and their friend—the elder sister and parental guardian of the cordon of republics which stretched across the two Americas. The position of the United States, at the head of this long chain of republics, was grand and impressive, and imposed upon her an enlarged and enlightened system, which had been carefully acted upon by all American statesmen from the time these Spanish American States began to establish their independence. Europe had a system of monarchies, consolidated by a holy alliance. The new world had its system of Republics, to be cemented and united by sympathy and friendship. To maintain our position at the head of this Republican system in the new world, was due to ourselves and the human race. To cherish and perpetuate these Republics—to preserve their friendship and their commerce—to continue to be their political mentor—to continue them in the republican system of the new world, and prevent their relapse into the monarchical system of the old world—this was our true and noble policy. War with any one of them would endanger that policy: for being all of the same origin, religion, language, customs, they would naturally sympathize with each other, and in having war with one, the friendship of all might be jeopardied.

He, (Mr. B.) had endeavored to act upon these enlarged principles, originating not with him but with enlightened statesmen before he came into public life. He had endeavored to get back Texas without a war with Mexico, and was certain it might have been done with all ease by the simple process of leaving Mexico and Texas to make peace, and treating Mexico with the respect and deference due to a sister Republic—the more proud and sensitive because weak and unable to contend with us. The first great error was the annexation treaty of 1842, and the *manner* in which it was conducted: that was the work of the Tyler Administration, and for selfish and unworthy purposes. The second great error, or worse than error, was the rejection of the Senate's alternative resolution, and despatch of the midnight messenger to Texas with the absolute resolution of admission, on the night of the third of March 1845: that also was the work of the Tyler Administration, and in the last moment of its expiring existence. The first of these steps—the treaty—would have made instant war if it had been ratified by the Senate: the second made the war! and now the great question is, to finish it. How to finish it? That was the great question which every body was putting to him, and on which every one present, no doubt, would wish to hear him speak. But this was not the time to speak upon that point. The time would come, but it was not now. His opinions had been asked by the President, and given to him, and approved by him, and in time would be given to the public.

But he could say that he relied more upon policy than upon arms to finish this war with a weak and proud neighbor. Fight us battles, she could not. That was proved from San Jacinto to Cerro Gordo; and wherever the two races met, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of San Francisco, victories would come as often as fights came; but there was a danger to be feared—the danger of fanaticism—and the conversion of the war into a death contest for country and religion. The Spanish race is susceptible of deep national emotion—a fanatical emotion—both religiously and politically, and of which their history furnishes abundant examples both in the Old and in the New World, and from the time of the Carthagenians and the Romans to that of the French under Bonaparte. Policy more than arms, but combined with arms, he considered the road to peace.

He would not say that victories alone would not bring peace—they might do so, but not the kind of peace he was in search of. He wanted the peace which was not merely a cessation of hostilities, but a restoration of the fruits and blessings of peace—the restoration of friendship and commerce, and of our position as head and chief and parental guardian of the system of the republics in the New World. The peace which leaves all the animosities and resentments of war behind, was not the peace which the interests of the countries, and the good of the republican system, and the safety and independence of the two Americas, required.

Mr. B. said he had expressed his opinions publicly and responsibly in the Senate both in speeches and in votes; and privately and frankly to the President whenever asked. He had done no more. He had been willing to resign his place in the Senate and go to the field of operations, not so much to command armies as to make military movements subservient to diplomatic policy, and produce a peace which should be a restoration of friendship and not a mere truce, extorted by force from weakness, and leaving the animosities of war behind. He who had refused embassies to the first Courts of Europe, was willing to go to Mexico; he who had refused to let his friends propose him for first Major General in May, 1846, which would have put him at the head of the army, was willing to have taken a commission when the war began to take the appearance of continuing long, and of becoming [illegible], and giving strength to the monarchical European party. He was willing to have taken the place of Lieutenant General, for that would have shocked no military rank, and displaced no military man, and would have allowed a policy [illegible] by the President to have been completely carried out. He would say no more, at this time, upon that point: but when the plan which he submitted to the President comes to be made known, it would be seen that the military men would have had nothing to complain of—that General Taylor, instead of struggling at Buena Vista with 5,000 against 20,000, would have been advancing on Santa Anna with 20,000; that General Scott, instead of an entrenched army at Cerro Gordo, would not even have found the road open to Mexico: that the two Generals would have probably met sooner at the city of Mexico, and found themselves attended by a diplomatic mission, [illegible] in a geographical and in a political sense, and prepared to take advantage of all events to smooth the way to a solid and lasting peace.

Mr. B. here added a paragraph or two on Mr. [illegible] resolutions, and closed as follows:—

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he limited himself on this occasion, to the few subjects on which he had touched, without exhausting them. They were subjects of present interest, and of national importance, and rose above the level of party, and were fit to be discussed in this assemblage, which was not one of party. He had not acted upon them on a party character when before the Senate, and did not speak of them as party measures now. On proper subjects, when party principles were applicable, he was found close enough to his party line. When principles did not apply—when the subject was either too large or too small for party—when a foreign war, or domestic dissension, was the question, or a poor clerk or laborer to be turned out of employment—on such great, and on such little subjects as these, he chose rather to act in the character of a Patriot who felt for his country, and of a man who felt for his fellow man.

The annexed calculation will give some idea of the difference in the value of the cotton crop:

Value of the Cotton Crop of the United States.

	Crop bales.	Crop lbs.	Av'ge price.	T'tl val.
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$76,500,000
1845	[illegible]	720,000,000	12	66,000,000
Dec.	[illegible]	140,000,000		
Inc.			4c	$10,500,000

This shows an increase of about sixteen per cent. in the aggregate value, an increase of about fifty per cent. in the price per pound, a falling off of ten per cent. in the number of bales, and a decrease of twenty per cent. in the aggregate production.—*Merchant's Ledger.*

It was remarked in our hearing yesterday that Mr. Webster had had an attack of chills and fevers. A friend standing near, observed that such being the case, "he must be a Northern man with Southern feelings."—*Savannah Republican.*

A Sign of Improvement.—At the late election for Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the Whigs put forth their energy and carried some of the counties, where, supposing themselves to be in a hopeless minority, they have heretofore been indifferent about voting. The result is a great and unexpected reduction of the Locofoco majority in the Convention, as compared to what it usually is in the Legislature of the State; so much so that complete returns of the Delegates elect show a Locofoco majority of only twelve in a body composed of one hundred and sixty members, and of this majority several are what are termed "Irregular Democrats." We trust that this result will encourage other lukewarm Whigs there and elsewhere to go and do likewise.—*Nat. Int.*

Married, in Seguin, Texas, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. McCulloch, Maj. JOHN C. HAYS, to Miss SUSAN CALVERT, daughter of Maj. J. S. Calvert, of Seguin.

If the brave deserve the fair, who is better entitled to a fair and accomplished wife, than the gallant "Jack Hays."

We find chronicled, in the Mobile Herald, the marriage, at Meir, in Mexico, of Capt. Jack F. Everett, late of Mobile, to Miss Antionette Garcia of Meir. To this sort of *conquest* and *annexation* we have no objection.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, May 18.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Mary Kingsland, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She left there the 13th inst., one day after the Fashion.

She brought over seven companies of the 3d Illinois Volunteers.

The news from the army above is no later by this arrival than we have already received; from Vera Cruz we have gathered a few items of interest.

Major Count de Bongars, aid to Gen. Shields, came passenger on the Mary Kingsland, and we have had the pleasure of a conversation with him. He informs us that the night before the vessel sailed a small party of dragoons were surprised at Santa Fe, a small village about fourteen miles from Vera Cruz, by a band of Mexican robbers or guerrillas. There were eleven dragoons in the party, and all but the sentinel asleep. The Mexicans rushed upon him, and his gun having missed fire, he was unable to give the alarm. A scuffle ensued, in which the sentinel was killed, and the Mexicans rushed upon the rest of the party. Of these, ten in number, but one escaped unharmed. Six of the others were killed and three wounded. As soon as the news was brought to Vera Cruz by the dragoon who escaped, Capt. Walker, of the Rifles, was ordered out with his command in pursuit of the marauding party. It is not supposed that it was anything more than a band of Mexican *ladrones*.

In this connection we may mention that the arrival of the Mary Kingsland at Vera Cruz, with Capt. Walker's command on board, excited great pleasure. The volunteers are leaving so rapidly that it was grateful to the Americans in Vera Cruz to see the tide turning.

In regard to the health of Vera Cruz, a trust-worthy correspondent writes us that there is occasionally a case of sickness which is pronounced *vomito*, but it does not appear to be on the increase.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of May 12.

Com. Perry, commanding an expedition in person, sailed on Monday last, from this place, but for what part or parts has not transpired. We suspect, however, that he is bound for Huasacualcos, Frontera, Laguna, Sisal, and Campeachy.

The weather at this place has been very warm for some days past, and the thermometer averaging 95 at one o'clock in the afternoon. The city being built and paved with such a large proportion of lime reflects the rays of the sun in a most intolerable degree.

We have heard of several cases of *vomito*, or what is represented to be that fatal disease, and it behooves all who regard the preservation of their health to be on their guard, in exposing themselves to the heat of the sun, or indulging too freely in any excess.

VERA CRUZ, May 12, 1847.

Good news—A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans.

Early this morning our gallant Capt. Walker started out to give them battle and had a nice little skirmish, killing four of the enemy by the time my informant, an officer of the Rifles, left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

JALAPA, MEXICO, May 11, 1847.

Since the diligencia went out at noon today for Vera Cruz, another diligencia has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance.

All the passengers confirm what I wrote you this morning. They say that at the capital there was no Government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anaya was still President *pro tem*, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth Chief Magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since, to offer her intervention in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members said that the whole affair was but another attempt of the monarchists upon the sacred liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 44 to 23. From this it would seem that the present Congress is determined to shut every door against all propositions of an honorable peace.

Santa Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba. He gives his own account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and claims a great victory on the first day of the fight. On the second day Providence, according to his story, gave the advantage to the Yankees. He says nothing about the exertions of the latter. Santa Anna states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover that all are burning to encounter the Americans again. He wants money to carry on his operations, but Congress has not seen fit to vote him a copper—one reason probably being that it has not a copper to give. Santa Anna, so far as I can learn, is the only man who has been spoken of in Mexico as a candidate for the presidency, and he is in very bad odor with the mass.

The States north of Mexico—Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, and others—talk openly of separating from Mexico, and letting her take care of herself. Not a dollar in the way of supplies are they sending on for the relief of the General Government in its emergency.

They were still doing a little in the way of fortifying the city of Mexico, but a Spaniard informs me that all the obstructions they have erected so far could be kicked over with the foot. The city had been placed under martial law, and the direst excesses were anticipated. The citizens had all been called upon to take up arms in the common defence, but unfortunately nine-tenths of them had no arms to take up. Nor were there any cannon at the capital other than a few small and indifferent pieces.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexico, which begins to talk of peace; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their sentiments, they now come out openly and avow themselves. Still the measure is far from popular. The peace party is composed of the more honest and intelligent property holders, the merchants, and perhaps the clergy—to these are opposed the military who have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would probably be all in favor of peace.

Majors Borland and Gaines, Capt. C. M. Clay, and all the officers taken in the North, were at liberty in the city of Mexico, as was also Midshipman Rodgers. They are all said to be well and respectfully treated now, although the latter was infamously abused on the way up to Mexico from Perote.

There undoubtedly would be a very large peace party in Mexico were it not for the overweening pride of the majority of the inhabitants. It *is* hard to be thrashed into a peace, that's certain.

[Accompanying this letter was a very long Proclamation by Gen. Scott to the Mexicans, the object of which is, by impressing upon them the defeats already sustained and the impossibility of successful resistance, to lead their minds to peace. It closes as follows:—

"I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico—I do not conceal it: from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship and union—it is for you to select whether you prefer war; under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word.

WINFIELD SCOTT."

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The schooner Whig, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there on the evening of the 15th inst. Lieut. A. J. Brock and thirty-three privates, being company F. of the Tennessee cavalry, came passengers.

There had been no later arrival from the army of Gen. Scott.

The Eagle is of opinion that Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until the beginning of Autumn, without marching upon the capital.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, MAY 19.
FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

By the way of Vera Cruz we are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst., three days later than those previously received.

Upon the most cursory perusal of our files, the impression made confirms all that we have before said of the wide-spread and deep-seated hostility of the Mexican race embittered immeasurably by the loss of the battle of Cerro Gordo. We can only discover that there is any peace party whatever by the fierce denunciations of all who talk of peace made by the organs of the other parties. Peace has no organ in Mexico.

The recent reverses of the Mexicans have exasperated to a frightful extent the animosities existing between the old parties.

It would not be profitable to translate the documents before us to show the spirit by which the whole nation appears to be animated; but we cannot forbear mentioning the address of the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico to the inhabitants after the battle of Cerro Gordo. Such a passage as the following occurs: "War and war only. War to the death. War as it was waged by the Morelos, the Galeanas, the Matamoros. Let us die rather than negotiate. He is a traitor who seeks to divide us. He is a traitor who speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce." And again: "Mexicans! we are all one, and Mexicans only. Let us be unanimous; let there be but one cry, and let that cry be war.— Perish the Anglo-Saxon! Perish the Yankees!"

Letters have been received from California announcing that on the 1st of April the U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth arrived off the port of San Jose, and after demanding the surrender of the town, landed 150 "Yankees," who planted there the American flag. The Portsmouth then sailed to take like possession of the ports of San Lucas, La Paz and Loreto. These are all small posts in the peninsula of Lower California. The Mexicans express the belief that it will not be long before the Californians will turn upon their unworthy invaders and expel them.

Families are leaving the city of Mexico and taking refuge in the large towns of the vicinity. In Toluca such was the influx that rents appreciated enormously, and the prefect interfered and put an end to what he called the abuse of the landlords by the most arbitrary measures.

The diligences continue to be robbed in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico. One was robbed seven times in one day, and yet the most respectable people have to travel in them. We think it safe to say that the respectable classes in the country and small villages dread the organization of guerrillas much more than we have any occasion to do.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

The opening paragraphs of the following letter from Mr. Kendall relate to a matter about which much has been and more will be said and written. We by no means agree with him that the victory of Buena Vista was within the plan arranged at Washington or revealed in Gen. Scott's letter informing Gen. Taylor that he was about taking from him all the regular force and most of the volunteers of his army. Gen. Scott distinctly intimated to Gen. Taylor that he should fall back upon Monterey, and when the rumor that a collision had taken place between the American army and Santa Anna's overwhelming force, at or near Buena Vista, reached Washington City, and whilst doubt and uncertainty hung over the result, the Union expressed its conviction that Gen. Taylor had retreated upon Monterey and there ensconced himself in safety. For great military reasons Gen. Taylor chose not to fall back upon Monterey, and thus give up Saltillo and a large district of country whence supplies might be drawn to the enemy. He risked and saved everything.

Nor does it appear that either the authorities at Washington, or Gen. Scott, gave Gen. Taylor any warning of the intended abduction of his army. Nor, with the exception of the hints thrown out in Gen. Scott's *private letter* published in the Union, is it supposed that either the Government or Gen. Scott ever gave him any intimation of "the plan arranged at Washington," or any other plans; nor is it believed now that Gen. Taylor has been let to know what the Government expected or wished him to do; or *if* any such confidence has been placed in him, it is reported that it has been done since the battle of Buena Vista.

Who is to blame for the withdrawal of troops may not now be known; but that there was any forecast in compelling Gen. Taylor to stake the results of a campaign upon a miracle, is more than we can discover just at this time. If Vera Cruz has been taken and the castle of San Juan de Ulua captured through an application of the *science of war*, the whole valley of the Rio Grande has been saved by the science of winning victories against odds which would daunt the military enterprise of any other than the general who first reduced the theory to practice at Palo Alto and Resaca.

We have no disposition to draw comparisons between generals who have shed lustre upon the American arms; but we cannot persuade ourselves into the belief that Gen. Taylor has been treated with either justice or candor in this matter.— Nor do we see how the wholesale withdrawal of his troops from him can be reconciled with the idea of his maintaining the supremacy of the United States over so vast a territory, unless his name alone be regarded terrible "like an army with banners."

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

JALAPA, Mexico, May 6, 1847.

Many of the newspapers are finding fault with Gen. Scott for reducing Gen. Taylor's strength so materially in the early part of last winter, but to my thinking they do the former injustice. It may not be generally known, yet I still believe it to be strictly true, that when President Polk decided to change the base of operations from the Rio Grande to Vera Cruz, it was arranged at Washington City that Gen. Scott should place Gen. Taylor on the *defence*, and strictly so, until the new volunteers should reach him; and I believe it to be equally true that Gen. Scott, in withdrawing troops from Gen. Taylor, indicated the whole plan, and distinctly placed the latter on the defensive, according to the plan arranged and approved at the seat of Government.

Well, what was the result? Gen. Taylor, in his defensive position, was assailed by Santa Anna, and with an immense force. Grant, now, what no man denies, that Gen. T. gained a brilliant and most glorious victory—bestow upon him all the laudation that language can express, for richly does he deserve it—yet still it must be admitted by everybody that the result fell precisely *within* the plan arranged at Washington, so far as Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande frontier was concerned. Nothing has occurred on that line to discredit the judgement, by whomsoever exercised, by which the hero of the Resaca and of Monterey was placed on the defensive, and by which he was enabled to add another glorious triumph to the American arms. The emergency was certainly greater than any one anticipated when Gen. Worth's division was taken from him, yet the result shows how well he was able to cope with it.

On the other base, also, there has been the most complete and brilliant success. Vera Cruz and the noted castle of San Juan de Ulua have been captured, through an application of the *science of war*, by which the most important results have been surely and securely accomplished. The stronghold, too, of Cerro Gordo has been stormed and taken, and Santa Anna has been twice discomfitted and overthrown when he vainly hoped that victory was within his grasp. The whole plan has succeeded, then, both on the Rio Grande base and on the new base of Vera Cruz; and what ground there is of censure anywhere, either in the disposition or withdrawal of troops, is more than I can discover.

It is a little singular, that while complaints like the above have been made in all quarters, we hear hardly a murmur about the great want of transportation that has been felt from the time when Gen. Taylor first crossed the Rio Grande. Any sensible and reflecting man in the army will tell you, without hesitation, that notwithstanding the brilliant achievements of our troops within the past twelve months—that twice as much towards the entire conquest of the country would have been effected had either Gen. Taylor or Gen. Scott been in a situation to pursue their successes. The latter, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, had not the means of subsisting his own troops, much less the prisoners taken; and no other course could be pursued than to turn all the latter loose upon the country. To follow up the fugitives who fled with arms was impossible, simply because he had no subsistence train. Every one knows, who knows anything about the Mexicans, that a rout among them is like a *stampede* among cattle or horses. To attempt to rally the former would be as difficult as to turn or arrest the flight of the latter when the fright is upon them—neither stop this side of sheer exhaustion—and with the scare the illustrious descendants of the great Hidalgo then labored under, they might have been driven all the way to Acapulco without once turning to fire a gun. The whole history of the retreat of those who fled at Cerro Gordo, the giving up of La Hoya and of the celebrated castle of Perote without resistance, proves this. By this time, too, had our army been in a situation to follow up its splendid victory, the American flag would have been flying from the palace in the city of Mexico, and the *morale* upon the country would have been tremendous. As it is, the Mexicans have time to collect their scattered senses; and although it is hardly probable they can ever make another such stand as they did at Cerro Gordo, they can still procrastinate and hold off, and involve our Government in millions of dollars of expense which might easily have been saved.

The different volunteer regiments to be disbanded are starting off for Vera Cruz to-day, and all will be on the road by to-morrow. It is to be hoped they will be on board vessels before the *vomito* sets in, for, with what some of them suffered on the Rio Grande last summer, with hard marching, with exposure to all sorts of weather, and with fighting enough to satisfy any reasonable men, they have seen quite enough—quite their money's worth. The system of twelve months' volunteering is a most absurd one—of enlisting men for a term just long enough to make good soldiers of them, and then giving them their discharge very likely, as in the present instance, when their services are most needed; but the volunteers are not to blame for this.

G. W. K.

3d Regiment of Dragoons.—The destination of one-half of this Regiment, which was originally ordered to join Gen. Taylor, has been changed, by a recent order from Washington. Five companies, under Lieut. Col. T. P. Moore, have now been ordered to join Gen. Scott, viz: the Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, and South Carolina companies. The other five companies, under Col. E. G. W. Butler, will rendezvous at Palo Alto, there to await orders from Gen. Taylor, viz: the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, North Carolina, and New York companies.

The Picayune regrets this division, not only on account of the natural desire of the officers to have the regiment acting together, but because Gen. Taylor must, with so long a line to defend, need their services—especially since the voltiguers, first ordered to the Rio Grande, have been ordered to join Gen. Scott. The diversion of these troops strengthens the supposition that it is not designed that Gen. Taylor shall make a movement towards San Luis.

FROM THE BRAZOS.

An arrival at New Orleans brings the Matamoras Flag to the 12th ult.

Gen. Cushing has met with a severe accident. Whilst walking in the street after night, he stepped upon a loose brick, which turned, and he fell, breaking the bone of his right leg, just above the ankle. He would of course be unfit for duty for some time.

Upwards of 1400 troops are encamped near the field of Palo Alto. It is called a "camp of instruction."

The Flag has late papers from Zacatecas. So far from meditating a withdrawal from the Mexican confederacy, the Flag represents the people of this State as more embittered against this country than ever. Even the clergy seem disposed to aid the Government effectually with their means.

A clerk in the employment of Capt. Sinclair was dangerously stabbed on the 11th inst. by a Massachusetts volunteer, for refusing the latter a glass of [illegible]. The Flag says there has been some difficulty in the Massachusetts regiment, growing out of the endeavors of the officers to put an end to intemperance among the men, but all was quiet on the 12th.

Considerable parties of Indians have been seen at different times, only a few miles from Matamoras. The editors have been informed that three Mexicans and one American, on the Texas side of the river opposite Matamoras, were found killed with arrows. A party went out to bury the bodies. Mexicans were deserting their ranchos on the river, and at several places the Indians had been depredating upon the horses and cattle of the rancheros, and in two instances had committed murders. The road between Point Isabel and Fort Brown is considered safe, and the editors caution persons travelling it to be on their guard.

A Mexican woman who was washing at the lake in Matamoras was accidentally killed by a Massachusetts volunteer, who was at the time shooting [illegible]. The woman was fully four hundred yards distant from him when he discharged his musket. The ball skipped upon the water and hit the woman.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Rumored Defeat of Col. Doniphan—Court Martial upon Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles—&c.

The U. S. steamship Trumbull arrived last evening from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 19th inst. Capt. Webster and several other officers and 30 privates, returned in this vessel, for the benefit of their health.

Quite the most important intelligence by this arrival concerns the safety of Col. Doniphan's command. According to the letter of our correspondent, dated the 3d inst., from Monterey, the most grave apprehensions were entertained in regard to that command. The rumor was that Col. D. had been defeated by the Mexicans and lost all his artillery. We are greatly in hopes that this will prove to be a mere Mexican rumor, and we are encouraged in this hope by the fact that the Picket Guard, published at Saltillo on the 3d, makes no mention of the rumor, and anticipates the speedy arrival of Col. Doniphan and his command at that place.

By this arrival we learn that Brig. Gen. Cadwalader is *forthwith* to proceed with his command (excepting the dragoons now encamped at Palo Alto) to Vera Cruz to reinforce Gen. Scott.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment of Kentucky cavalry was at Camargo at last accounts, on their way home.

The 3d Ohio Regiment, under Col. Curtis, was expected at Monterey during the second week in May, on its way home, and the 1st Ohio Regiment, long stationed at Monterey, would leave about the same time.

The Monterey Pioneer reports an outrage perpetrated upon Messrs. Tracy & Morris, of that place, by five Mexican ruffians. They escaped with their lives, although severely wounded.

Courts had been instituted to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles, in reference to the flight of the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers, of which they were in command, at the battle of Buena Vista. The result was, that Gen. Lane is pronounced to have "conducted himself as a brave and gallant officer, and that no censure attached to him for the retreat of the 2d Regiment Indiana Volunteers." As to Col. Bowles, the Court decided, that "throughout the engagement, and through the whole day, Col. Bowles evinced no want of personal courage or bravery; but that he did manifest a want of capacity and judgment as a commander."

The Mexican Gen. Heredia, who commanded at the battle of Sacramento, was under arrest, charged with treason, and with being too fond of American gold.

The Monterey Pioneer thinks that an advance upon San Luis is designed by Gen. Taylor, as unusual activity prevails in all the departments, and four trains loaded with subsistence stores, have recently arrived at that place.

Lieut. Waters, of the Alexandria company, Virginia regiment, died a short time since, at the town of China.

Romano Paz, a notorious Mexican robber and murderer, was captured in the vicinity of Old Reynosa, by Capt. R[illegible] the steamer Corvette, and brought down to Matamoras, where he is now imprisoned. It appears that he holds the rank of captain under Canales, and visited the settlements near Reynosa for the purpose of inducing the rancheros to join his standard.

It is stated in the Monterey Pioneer, upon the authority of a gentleman from San Luis Potosi, that but a few hundred effective troops were in that city, and that the hospitals were filled with the sick and wounded, who were dying for want of attention. A report reached there that Gen. Taylor was within three days' march of the city, which caused hundreds of the inhabitants to *vamos* with their property.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CAMP WALNUT SPRINGS, (near Monterey,)
May 3, 1847.

There is a report here, derived from pretty good authority, from Col. Doniphan's force, and of a very unwelcome character. It is derived from an *attache* of the army at Silenas, a small town within about forty miles of this place, and he obtained the information from Mexicans who had just arrived. It is to the effect that Col. Don-

...s force had been attacked at a pass called ... Gordon, about half-way between Saltillo ... Chihuahua, by a Mexican force from Durango under Gen. Rez—of whom I never recollect ... ing before—and that Col. D. had been defeated with severe loss and all his artillery captured. There may be some truth in this report, as the ... once was *en route* to join Gen. Wool's command at Saltillo. All we can do is to hope that the report is unfounded and await authentic ... mation.

I mentioned in my last that a member of the North Carolina Regiment was shot in the thigh by a Mexican, on his recent trip up here: I afterwards ascertained that the commissary of the Kentucky Cavalry, who accompanied the train, was ... attacked and wounded in the cheek with ...

The health of the army at this post is very ... and the sick list quite small.

The War and Peace.—What will Scott do when he gets to the Capital? is the question in every one's mouth. His safe arrival at that goal of our military ambition is now regarded as a fixed fact. But what next? Possessed of the metropolis, and having conquered the largest portion of the territory, the people still maintaining, however, a hostile attitude, what other course can Gen. Scott pursue but to assume the reins of power and organize the government on fair and just principles, and thus to hold the country until Congress shall provide for the final settlement of our difficulties with Mexico? Such a course is, we believe, wise and judicious. We have no expectations of forcing the Mexicans into a peace. The rhetorical flourish "of conquering a peace" is a chimera. The Mexicans are the proudest and most obstinate, as well as the weakest and most sensitive people in the world. Defeat and overthrow will only engender in their minds a sullen enmity and insatiate spirit of revenge, and a burning desire to redeem their prostrate name and blot out the indignities heaped upon them by this war, which no hostile or forcible measures, on our part, can ever obliterate or destroy.—*N. O. Delta.*

From the St. Louis Republican, May 17.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE AND CALIFORNIA.

Yesterday evening several gentlemen arrived direct from Santa Fe and California, from whom we have gathered the following information:

Col. Price was still at Santa Fe, and all was quiet, but it was believed to be that sullen and stubborn quiet which superior force alone compels. Although the insurrection had been put down, it was the general opinion that they only needed the aid of a competent leader to rise again. The civil government was going on trying the insurgents.

The Court at Taos had condemned a number of the insurgents to be hung, and sixteen had been executed, and a large number whipped.

These executions excited the Mexicans very much and they were endeavoring to raise volunteers for another insurrection.

The Camanches and the Pawnees had attacked Lieut. Peck and his party on the ... from Santa Fe. They wounded one ... and succeeded in capturing 20 horses ... miles from Lieut. Peck, who supposed that one Indian was killed and several wounded.

Gen. Kearney had been joined, at San Diego, by Col. Cook, and the battalion of Mormons, in fine health. The Gen. then ... on to Monterey (California.) The ... of the right to act as Governor of ... territory was still in dispute between Gen. Kearney and Commodore Stockton. It was understood that Gen. Kearney intended setting out on his return about the ... of July, but the state of affairs, it was ... might delay his departure.

Lt. Col. Fremont was at Ciudad de Angeles, acting as Governor of the Territory under an appointment from Com. Stockton. The Commodore had returned ... board his ship and had left that part of the coast.

Mississippi Volunteers.—Preparations are everywhere making in Mississippi, to give the gallant volunteers from that State, on their return home from the war, in which they have acted so conspicuous a part, a welcome worthy of their distinguished character, and of the State on which history will reflect the glory of their ...—*New Orleans Delta.*

The Illinois Volunteers.—The correspondent of the New Orleans Times states, on the authority of Col. Baker himself, that he brings home less than one-half of the troops carried by him from the United States. The bodies of the other half enrich the soil of Mexico, and their memory ... the very character of their country. The Colonel also states that but a soldier of his regiment has been guilty of an act requiring punishment, and *his* offence was ... atoned for by a fine of seven dollars and a few tours of double duty. This ... speaks well for the character of Col. Baker's regiment.

We rather think the present Administration is in a fair way to make the interesting discovery, that, if Presidents can make wars, wars can make Presidents.

Mr. Polk's Pass.—The North American gives the following as the pass which the people of the Union have long since determined upon, to take affect on and after March the 4th, 1849.

"Fellow-Countrymen:—You are hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE *of James K. Polk and suite to Tennessee*, as it has been found advisable that he should return thither.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.—Schrs. C. Hopkins from Charleston, ... from Little River, Old Zack from do., ... from New York, Sloop Dolphin from Washington, N. C. 23.—Schr. Hyperion from Rio Grande. 24.—Schrs. Col. McRae from Philadelphia, Jeroleman from Charleston. 25.—Colombian Brig Domingo Antonio Alavaria from ... 28.—Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from New York, Sedgwick from do.

FOR SALE.

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
20 hhds. Cuba Molasses,
10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. Sugar,
2 do. fine Porto Rico do.
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
8000 lbs. Dry Hides,
1000 sides Leather, viz: Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting, Bodie, &c.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 1, 1847. 65-3w

LABORERS WANTED.

THE highest wages in cash will be paid for 50 Laborers to work on the Telegraph.

Apply to J. L. SHAW, Biggs's Hotel.

Fayetteville, June 1.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 1, 1847.

Mr. Kerr's Appointments in Chatham.—We are authorised to state, that John Kerr, Esq. will address his fellow citizens of Chatham County,—

At the Cane Creek Factory, Saturday 5th June,
At Hadley's Mills on Monday 7th June,
At Jones's Grove on Wednesday 9th June, and
At Pittsborough on Saturday 12th June.

President Polk and Lady, Secretary Mason and daughter, and Col. Walker, the President's Private Secretary, arrived at Richmond, Va., on Friday afternoon last, on their way to Chapel Hill. During their stay of an hour and a half, every possible mark of respect was shown to them by the city authorities, the military, and the citizens.

They reached Raleigh on Saturday afternoon, and took up their quarters at Col Yarborough's Hotel, where rooms had been provided for them, by the Committee of Arrangements. There was a military and civic procession, illumination, &c.

Yesterday they were to go to Chapel Hill, there to remain till Friday morning, when they will start for Washington.

The President was welcomed to the State at Gaston by John D. Hawkins, Esq., at Franklin by D. K. McRae, Esq., at Raleigh by Wm. D. Haywood, Esq. Intendant, and Professor Green, of the University, to all of whom he appropriately responded.

A man named Dancey was instantly killed at Franklinton, as the parting salute was given to the President.

No Prospect of Peace.—The following article from the Picayune, shows that in the opinion of Gen. Patterson, who is just from Gen. Scott's Head Quarters, and from his position must be presumed to be well acquainted with the actual state of things in Mexico, there is no prospect whatever of peace:—

As we anticipated, the return of the twelve months' volunteers, who constituted so important a portion of Gen. Scott's army, has embarrassed his plan of marching immediately upon the city of Mexico. Maj. Gen. Patterson was to have gone forward with the advance; but that officer is now in this city. The two Tennessee, the 3d and 4th Illinois, the Georgia and Alabama regiments have all left the army, thus rendering it below a force with which to enter the capital of a populous State with safety. Gen. Scott will push forward to Puebla; but beyond this he will scarcely go till reinforced, unless he be invited there by the dissensions of the enemy—in that case he will be prompted more by the defenceless state of the city than by the strength of his own column.

It is the opinion of officers just returned from Mexico—and we may mention the name of Gen. Patterson in this connection—that the probability of conquering a peace upon the plan of warfare hitherto pursued is slender indeed. It is thought by them that an army of forty thousand, rank and file, should be in the field; that captured cities should be put under the jurisdiction of American citizens; that the revenues of the State should be seized to defray the expenses of the war; that all the resources pertaining to the Government should be held as spoils of war; and that the military authority set up by the United States army should exercise all the powers of taxation and legislation belonging to the civil administration of the country. This plan embraces the idea of actual conquest and absolute jurisdiction, and is deemed the only feasible one of bringing the war to a close.

It is the belief of Gen. Patterson and others who have given the subject a large consideration, that an authority embracing all the necessary attributes of sovereignty, set up in Mexico, could collect revenue equal to its wants; and that the people of that country can alone be brought to their senses by the exhibition of such an authority. To permit the alcalde to use his functions in a captured city, or the native civil magistracy to conduct public affairs, is keeping an enemy in power who will be surely contriving against the army. This system has been productive of hurt wherever it has been tried in Mexico, and experience demands its abandonment.

A military government, administered upon civilized principles, it is contended, would be preferable to the one now existing in Mexico. It would be more acceptable to the tax-payers, it is supposed, than the present arbitrary and vacillating one. It would be able to maintain itself without greater exactions than the country is accustomed to bear, and might in the end leave the people in a better condition to govern themselves than they now are. These ideas seem plausible, and it might be wise to give them an experiment in some of the captured States. The opinion is becoming more and more general that the United States may conquer Mexico; but a peace—never.

A letter from New Orleans, referring to Gen. Patterson, and doubtless expressing his opinions, states them in still stronger language: "No signs of peace—no signs of any thing like surrender.—There are but two alternatives left to us—to fall back and hold on to the seacoast and frontier line, or to conquer the whole country, province by province, extend our jurisdiction, and collect taxes and contributions. All this is impossible; fifty thousand men would at least be required."

And yet what else is to be done?

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who is generally well informed of Administration secrets, says,—

"Our Government, *it is known*, has, since the reduction of Vera Cruz and the Castle, *sent to Mexico a renewed offer of peace, and on terms more favorable to her than the one made through Mr. Atocha last winter.* Of the reception of that offer we have not yet heard. It is supposed that the result will be known here by the 10th of June."

This was undoubtedly the purpose of the mission of Mr. Trist, Chief Clerk of the State Department, whose arrival at Vera Cruz, and departure for Gen. Scott's head quarters, are announced by the late arrivals.

One of the South Carolina Regiment writes from Jalapa, that all concur in the conviction, that "on the part of the Mexicans there is a deep settled feeling of hatred towards us, from the highest military officer down to the lowest market woman; and they do not take the trouble to dissemble it." Another point of concurrence in almost the entire army, he says, "is a desire for peace—immediate peace. But, unless we dictate the terms of peace ourselves, and they at once acquiesce, or some other power interposes and does it for us, we have a life-time war. We are involved with a stubborn and foolhardy people, who do not know when they are conquered, and would not acknowledge it if they did. We must then either ravage and desolate the country, or take possession, people and govern it. These will be the only alternatives."

The Locofocos are evidently getting to be heartily sick of the War; and the daily cry of the Union, (which it calls lustily upon its followers to echo,) is, that it is owing to the Whigs that Peace cannot be obtained. The following is one of its assertions to that effect, taken from a column of similar foul falsehoods:—

"We most confidently believe, on the best and the most recent information we have been able to obtain, *the chief, if not the sole obstacle to a pacification between the two countries now*, is to be found in the impression produced upon the Mexican government and people by the past and present tone and attitude of some of the federal leaders and federal prints in relation to the war, its causes and purposes. Among these factious prints, circumstances have given to the National Intelligencer at Washington the leading place."

The Union goes on to assert, that the Mexicans expect the Whigs to stop the supplies for carrying on the war. We know not what the Mexicans expect (nor do we believe the Union knows;) but we do know, as the Union does, that as long as our country is at war, there is no danger of any party stopping the supplies necessary to sustain our army and navy engaged in carrying it on. This, therefore, is a wretched libel of the Union. It has been the apparent purpose of that paper, and of the Locofoco party generally, ever since the war began, to force the Whigs into that position; but without success. The Whigs feel their duty to their country too correctly to be forced into a position against which every feeling of patriotism revolts. The Whigs have supported the war, in the Council with their votes, in the country with their money, and in the field with their blood. It is this weak and wicked Administration which they oppose, for its many evil deeds, but especially that it engaged in an unnecessary war—a war the responsibility of which it had not the manliness to avow, after it had brought it on—a war by which it expected to secure unbounded fame and popularity, but which so stinks in the nostrils of the people, that its organ is incessantly striving to screen it from the odium of having commenced it, and to throw upon the Whigs the responsibility of its inability to bring it to a close. And yet it daily contradicts all these its assertions, by declaring that the Administration has reaped a perfect harvest of glory from this same war!

The fact is, that every calculation of the party has been blighted by the war. It was waged for the aggrandizement of Polk and his party: it has utterly prostrated them. It was waged to secure the succession of a Locofoco President, probably Polk himself: it has made the election of Taylor certain. It was waged to bully the Mexicans, whom all parties supposed could be vanquished in a single field—"whipped before breakfast:" it has already lasted a year, with no prospect of a close, and has lost us, in blood and treasure, more than all Mexico is worth. And yet, according to the Union, the Administration is totally irresponsible for the beginning and the never-ending of the war—irresponsible for all the evil, *but entitled to all the glory!*

Movement of Troops.—Lieut. Chas. R. Jones, of the Army, took his departure from this place on Thursday last, on the Steamer Cotton Plant, for Wilmington, with 65 regular soldiers, enlisted in this and neighboring counties by himself and Lieut. Cantwell.

Capt. Wm. J. Clark's Company left Raleigh on Monday of last week, via Goldsborough, for Wilmington. They numbered between 85 and 90 men, besides some 30 already in Wilmington.

"The scenes just before their departure, says the Star, were peculiarly interesting, solemn and affecting. The Ringgold Artillery Company was turned out to escort them out of town; and in the presence and that of a large assemblage of citizens of both sexes, the company was drawn up into double lines in the Capitol Square, and presented, by Hon. Duncan Cameron, in behalf of the North Carolina Bible Society, with a copy of each man, of the Word of God. This service was performed by the venerable President of the Society, in a deeply impressive and affecting manner. The language and sentiments of his address were characterised by great simplicity, yet touching eloquence and beauty. He impressed, in a peculiarly felicitous manner, upon the minds of the soldiers, that a gift of higher value than the Scriptures could not be bestowed upon them, and that their duties as soldiers were not incompatible with their duties as Christians; and urged them to read and practice the wholesome precepts therein contained, by which their morals were to be preserved and their spiritual and eternal interests secured. He was eloquently replied to by Capt. Clarke, who, in behalf of himself and company, returned thanks to the Society for these sacred gifts, and promised that they should be kept. The whole scene presented a sublime spectacle, as an open acknowledgment of, and practical tribute to, our holy religion, which cannot fail to produce a most happy effect upon the public mind.

Immediately after this imposing ceremony, another of scarcely less interest and effect took place—that of presenting a sword to Capt. Clarke by the Ladies of this city. This was done, in their name, in a very neat and appropriate address, by E. B. Freeman, Esq. which was responded to by Capt. C. in the happiest terms."

Return of Volunteers.—The 12 months men are returning to New Orleans in great numbers. On one day, the 22d, came about 400 Tennessee Cavalry, three companies of Tennessee Infantry, one company of Kentucky, 130 rank and file of 3d Illinois Regiment, and 50 discharged teamsters,—all from Vera Cruz.

The first Tennessee Regiment, which marched into New Orleans a year ago 960 strong, has just returned to that city, numbering just 350. The remainder fell at Monterey, and at Cerro Gordo, and died or were discharged on account of sickness.

Troops are almost daily embarking at New Orleans for Mexico, mostly for Vera Cruz.

Return of the wounded and sick.—A vessel arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the 20th, with 12 officers and 170 wounded and sick privates of the 2d Tennessee regiment.

On the 15th, about 60 sick men from the squadron arrived at Pensacola. They went into the hospitals.

Lieut. Bryan.—In the report of Lieut. O'Brien, (under whom Lieut. Bryan of Raleigh served in the battle of Buena Vista,) dated Feb. 25, but only now received at Washington, and published in the Union of Tuesday last, we find the following high compliment to Lieut. Bryan:—

"It is with unalloyed gratification that I have to speak of the conduct of Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, who commanded two of the pieces that were first with me. He had been for days suffering from sickness, and ought, in prudence, to have been then in bed. I saw him, when exposed to a close and murderous cross fire of grape and canister on one side, and musketry in front, direct the fire of his pieces, and give his commands with the same coolness as if he were on parade. He received a flesh wound in his arm. I beg leave, through you, earnestly to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government."

In the report of Capt Washington, also, he is noticed again, as follows:—

"I would also ask for Lieutenants O'Brien and Bryan the rewards due distinguished merit."

Perhaps no two officers performed more important services on that eventful day, (always excepting Gen. Taylor,) than Capt. Braxton Bragg and Lieut. Bryan, two noble sons of the Old North.

Meteor.—A brilliant Meteor was seen by a number of persons in this town on Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock. It exploded with a loud report.

Noble Donation.—Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs, bankers, of Washington City, have presented $5,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

President Polk has declined the invitation to visit this place.

Congressional Candidates.—The Rev. Sidney Weller has retired from the canvass in the Wake District, leaving the four Locofocos in the field.

Hon. Asa Biggs is the Locofoco candidate in the 9th District.

Col. Jefferson Davis appointed Senator in Congress.—Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has appointed the gallant Col. Davis, of the Mississippi Rifle Regiment, (promoted to a Brigadier Generaley a few days ago by Mr. Polk,) Senator in Congress, in place of the late Mr. Speight. This is an acceptable appointment to all parties.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, without distinction of party, is called in the Raleigh Register for the 4th of July.

The General has been nominated by similar meetings at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, Va., at Charles City and New Kent counties, Virginia; and by a Whig Congressional Convention at Bardstown, Ken.

Eleven papers in Virginia have raised the Taylor flag.

Gen. Taylor.—A writer in the Spirit of the Times, dated Baton Rouge, Lou., says he had seen a long letter from Gen. Taylor, eleven pages long. "It was dated (says the writer,) the 20th of February, and was evidently about concluded when the news reached him that Santa Anna was approaching; the letter had been placed quietly in the port folio—the battle of Buena Vista was fought—and then in a postscript, dated the 25th, there was written—

"*Santa Anna, with 20,000 men, has given us battle, and we have maintained our position.* Z. T."

"Is there in history a more sublime record of an unparalleled battle; a more modest allusion to one of the greatest events that will appear in future history?"

Mr. Webster has sufficiently recovered to leave Augusta for Savannah, where he arrived on Tuesday last.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—Amidst a great deal of other business, the celebrated case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen has been debated for several days, on the Complaint of the Rev. Colin McIver and others against the last decision of the Presbytery of Fayetteville. A motion of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, that the Complaint "cannot be entertained, by this House, and is hereby dismissed," was adopted, on Saturday last, 93 votes to 52.

American Prisoners in Mexico.—We rejoice to see it stated, in a late letter from the Editor of the Picayune, now with the army in Mexico, that Majors Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay, and Midshipman Rogers, had been released from the dungeon in the city of Mexico, were going at large there, and were treated with civility. The public feeling, especially at the South, had become deeply excited on the subject. It will be recollected, that these officers, except Rogers, with about 70 men, were captured in January last, at Encarnacion, marched off to San Luis, and thence to the city of Mexico, where they were confined in a loathsome prison, with a large number of common felons. And this, too, whilst it was known throughout Mexico, that Gen. La Vega had been treated ... rather as a guest than as a prisoner in New Orleans. At the battle of Buena Vista, on the 23d of February, Gen. Taylor captured Mexicans enough to exchange for Major Gaines and all his command; the exchange was agreed on, and the Mexican prisoners released. Of course ... should have been given for the instant release of our officers and men. But, on the contrary, though Santa Anna and La Vega were ... afterwards in the city of Mexico, not only were they not released, but they were still kept in close prison, and not the slightest attention paid to their comfort. Under these circumstances of cruelty and bad faith, the public had become impatient, and were, with great reason, earnestly demanding retaliation, by the close confinement of La Vega and all the other officers captured at Cerro Gordo. We shall rejoice to find the report of the release of our officers confirmed, that the necessity of so harsh a measure of retaliation may be obviated.

High-handed Measures.—By the late accounts from Santa Fe, it appears that the Territorial Government instituted there was engaged in *hanging* and *whipping* such Mexicans as were engaged in the late "rebellion," as it is called. It strikes us that this is an extraordinary, an unheard-of procedure, as has been the whole system pursued in that far-off region. The country was conquered, and instead of being held by force of arms, it was constituted a Territory of the United States, a Governor and Courts appointed, *the people compelled to swear allegiance to the United States*, thus summarily converted into citizens of the country with which they were actually at war. And when they again took up arms to expel the invading forces, they are treated, not as enemies, but as rebels, and hanged or whipped.

This may all be according to the laws of war, for what we know; but its effect is said by those who come from the spot, to be any thing but conciliatory to our new fellow-citizens of Santa Fe, who do not appear to be persuaded by it that they are much better off by becoming citizens of a *free country.*

Rail Roads.—*Immense Increase of Business.*—The business of nearly all the Rail Roads in the country has experienced this year the beneficial influence of the prosperity produced by the demand for our bread-stuffs in starving Europe, and the consequent prosperity among all classes, farmers, merchants, &c. in the United States. As a specimen, we may notice the increase in the receipts for transportation alone, (exclusive of passengers,) *from* Albany to Boston, (not both ways,) for the first four months of this year, as compared with the same months of the preceding four years, viz:

1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
$26,532 68	$45,286 88	$58,245 17	$88,142 65	$166,471 24

34,000 barrels of Flour were carried over the road in one week, and more than 500 freight cars passed through Worcester for Boston during one night.

Corn.—We overrated, in our last, the amount of toll derived by the Navigation Company from the shipments of Corn. The Charter of the Company allows a toll of 2 cents per bushel, as was stated; but the Company exacts only three-fourths of a cent—less than half what the law allows.

Hail Storm.—A subscriber at Monticello, Geo. gives us an account of a great hail storm in that part of the country, extending through the counties of Walton, Newton, De Kalb, Morgan, Jasper, Troup, and Cobb. Immense destruction was done to the fields of cotton, corn, wheat, &c.—The stones varied from the size of a buck shot to that of a man's fist, and in some places it fell to the depth of 3 to 4 feet. Large quantities still lay on the ground on the 24th, a week after it fell, and persons were on that day putting it up in their ice houses.

The Spoils.—The Locofoco correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that "the Executive mansion and State and Treasury offices are daily beset by applicants for situations in Mexico—such as Governors of Provinces or States, Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks of Courts, &c."

"To the victors belong the Spoils"!

Postscript.

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Letters from Jalapa to the 14th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Gen. Worth left Perote for Puebla on the 10th, with his own and Gen. Quitman's divisions. He was expected to reach there on the 16th. Santa Anna was positively said to have marched for Puebla, with about 2500 men, and hopes are entertained that Worth will meet him. It was thought that his object was to go to the Capital and control the election of President.

Gen. Shields was still improving. Mr. Trist had arrived at Jalapa. Gen. Scott still remained there, but would follow towards Puebla in a few days.

The freedom of the press has been suspended in Mexico.

Circumstances continue to discredit the report of the defeat of Col. Doniphan.

Santa Anna's cork leg has arrived at New Orleans. It belongs to the Illinois volunteers, who captured it.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

From a New Orleans letter in the New York Tribune we take these extracts:

The Volunteers who were with Taylor are returning, full of admiration of his character as a soldier, and a humane and good man.—but overflowing with wrath against the administration, which they believe did its best to sacrifice them. They cannot be convinced of the contrary. I am informed of this by an officer who is among them on the Rio Grande. The people of this country will be astonished and indignant when they know fully the manner in which the concern at Washington has treated Gen. Taylor. I know, from unquestionable authority, that for five months not a single despatch of his has been answered,—unless within the last few weeks—and nothing sent him except an insulting letter, enclosing the letter written by him to Gen. Gaines and demanding to know whether he wrote it. I am glad to say that Gen. Taylor's reply was every way worthy the spirit of the high-toned, free, American citizen, who has never learned to fawn that thrift may follow. He replied that he did write it, and as he did not intend it for publication, had not before examined it very carefully; but now, on a re-examination, he found not a word or expression that he wished to alter. He asked no favors—they might make the most of it. They took away all his regulars save a handful, and left him none but raw volunteers. Had he retreated on Monterey, as directed by the War Department, the whole country from Saltillo to Matamoras, in the opinion of all military men there, would have been lost. There is much more yet to be told on this subject at another time. Thank God, he has survived and broken down the base conspiracy, for conspiracy it is considered here by all good judges, military men and others.

The Turpentine Distillery of Mr. Thos. Smith, near the Rail Road Depot, Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Sale of Swamp Lands.—His Excellency, Gov. Graham, returned from the sale of the reclaimed Swamp Lands, belonging to the State, on Wednesday last. We are pleased to state, that the attendance was good, and that the limited quantity sold, commanded fine prices, while every disposition was manifested to encourage the sale; but the Board thought it prudent not to continue it, after disposing of a sufficient quantity to construct the Road from Pungo Lake (through the Lands,) to Plymouth, authorized by the last Legislature. When this Road is completed, so that purchasers can enter upon the public Lands and view them (a thing almost impracticable now,) we have little doubt that every acre will command from $20 to $30, such is their extraordinary fertility. About 700 Acres were sold at $10 per acre, and the same price was repeatedly offered for other sections, but the Board refused to receive the bid or continue the sale. The lands disposed of, were among the *least* valuable for Agricultural purposes.

Mr. A. C. Dickinson, of Suffolk, Va. became the contractor for the construction of the Turnpike, referred to above, at the sum of $5,000, and will have it completed in all this year.—*Raleigh Register.*

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POLITICS AND POSITION.

The following paragraph we take from the *Democratic Advocate*, published at Baton Rouge, the place of Gen. Taylor's residence, the Editor of which may be presumed to be conversant with his political opinions. From this it would appear that Gen. Taylor is a friend of Free Trade, and an opponent of "Proscription for opinion's sake."

"Our cotemporaries are disputing about General Taylor's politics. There need be no difficulty on this point: Gen. Taylor gave his last vote for Gen. Jackson—he would have voted for Mr. Clay, at the late election, because he personally esteemed and admired him as a statesman, and because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, on constitutional grounds. Gen. Taylor says he belongs to no party, but is called a whig. Gen. T. thought the war with Mexico could and ought to have been avoided. We are satisfied it is annoying the old General to hear of his nomination for the Presidency. But, of one thing we can assure our democratic friends, Gen. T. is no democrat; and will say farther—we believe he would never ask a question in appointing men to office, as to their politics; but his measures would not harmonize well with the late and present democratic administrations—save on the Tariff."

In the New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th we find the following expression of Gen. Taylor's views in reference to the Presidency. It is remarkable alike for the unaffected modesty with which he speaks of his own pretensions; the correctness of his views as to the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of that high office; and his just appreciation of the rights of the "People" to do what to them may seem best calculated to promote their own interests, and advance the prosperity and honor of the country.

Extract from Gen. Taylor's Letter to a gentleman of West Baton Rouge, La. 15th May, 1847.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes, for I am free to say, that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps, only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish, that some one of the most experienced, talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country, should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station, and while we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside, if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people.

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by strict observance of the constitution (be he whom he may) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Revival.—We learn that a very great revival in religion is now going on in the Methodist Church in this place. Many conversions have already been made, and a great number are under the most serious convictions. A number of ministers from a distance are in attendence.

Wilmington Journal.

MARRIED.

In Stanly county, on the 6th inst., by William Allen, Esq., Col. BENJ. F. BARNAWELL, of Anson, to Miss MARY C., daughter of William Morton, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, of brain fever, DUNCAN MURCHISON, infant son of J. D. and Isabella Jane Williams, aged 9 months and 18 days.

In Marion District, S. C., at his residence near Harlleesville, on the 9th of March, Col. ARCH'D McKAY. During his sickness, he manifested the most christian meekness, by patient submission to the will of his divine master. He has left a widow with whom he has been most singularly happy for a score of years, to mourn her loss, with three children, to whom we would say, weep not long for those who die in the Lord, for we have every evidence that your friend is in Heaven; but we would say as to the tears which have been wiped from many an eye, they are honest, but weep no more. We do not desire to eulogize the dead; but permit us to say, that while a life of forty-eight years of unsullied honor and integrity won the respect of the grave and thinking, his kind, indulgent and hilarious nature gave him the equal respect of the young, with whom it was ever his pleasure to mingle. If an honest man is the noblest work of God, he certainly is entitled to this nobility; and if a spotless life of quiet submission to the divine will of Heaven, and of active good will towards mankind, may ever claim its reward, that reward is surely his.

May the turf be light on his breast,
While his soul is with Jesus at rest.

[*Communicated.*

At the House of Mrs. Jane Gathings, in Union county, on the 16th ult., JOHN MARSHALL, infant son of Sidney and Mary Jane Randle, in the 2d year of his age. Console yourselves fond parents, with what Jesus has said—

"I take these little Lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
In me forever blest."

[*Com.*

At Mount Welcome, Lincoln County, N. Ca., on the 1st of May, 1847, Mrs. NANCY FORNEY, relict of the late Gen. Peter Forney, in the 82d year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 1.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8½ a 9½	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¼ a 11¼	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	82½ a 87½	Salt, Liv.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	7 a 7½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Corn and Flour have advanced. Corn sells at 82½ to 87½. Flour 7 to 7½. Bacon 8½ to 9½. Oats 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 10½, stock light. Corn 95 to $1. Fayetteville Flour 8 00 to $9, Canal 9 to 9 25. New Virgin Turpentine 2 85; new Yellow dip 2 30; Hard 1 10—receipts light. Not much activity in Lumber and Timber. Flooring 7 50 to 9 50; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 to 4 50. Mill Timber 4 to 6 50; Shipping 8 50 to $10. Rice has risen to $4 50 for best. West India Molasses has risen to 24 to 26. 2000 bushels Caracoa Salt sold at 22 to 22½ cts. cash. Liverpool Sack Salt, scarce, at 1 25 to 1 40.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 11¾. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 62 to 65. Bacon 8 to 9½. Lard 10.

At New York, upland cotton dull at 11 to 13¼—a decline of ¼ to ½. Flour has fallen, the supply being large. Sales at 8 00 to 8 25. Wheat $2. Corn $1 08 to $1 12. Whiskey 34 to 35.

At Charleston, Cotton very dull at a fall of ½ to ¼. Sales at 9½ to 11¾. Corn 92 to 93. Flour 7 to 8 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,698,955 bales, against 1,952,305 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 25.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for J D Williams, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, A W Steel, H Branson, T S Lutterloh, J Brooksbank, Hall & Hall, C Lutterloh, D Johnson, J M Rose, J C Dobbin, C W Andrews, and C T Haigh & Son, of this place; and for J McIver, Richmond Co, Scott & McAdoo, Dr H M Turner, T Lineback, R D Golding, M C Gardner, E A Vogler, J & J S Gibson, M M Franson, J Conrad & Co, W Clark, M L Holmes, F Friese, J Boiner, J P Covington, J Worth, A Hunt, Holcom & Watson, Susdorff, J C Ray, A Wade, T Monroe, J R McDonald, L McKeller, M Brown, and K Jones, of the interior.

May 26.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, Beaver Creek Co, J D Eccles, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, W C James & Co, J Easter, D Johnson, J Brooksbank, G McNeill, E W Willkings, J Huske & Son, S Boon, S W Tillinghast & Co, and H Erambert, of this place; and for D Marshall, G C Mendenhall, E Belo, J & W Murphy, A C Blum, Jenkins & Roberts, M Cain, A H Lindsay, H Winkler, D Lindsay, W Welch, J Hill, and W Peck, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

May 26.—Steamer Henrietta, with Sheetings, Yarns, Corn, and sundries, for various persons of this place and the interior.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of 20 per cent. on their subscriptions will be required on or before the 26th day of June next, and another payment of 20 per cent. on the first day of August next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

B. B. FRENCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DAN. GOLD,

Washington City, May 24, 1847. 65-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

June 1. 65-4w

☞ Carolinian copy.

5000 LBS. BACON AND LARD, of superior quality, and 10 hhds. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

May 31, 1847. 65-3w

In Store and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME, (in good order,)
Plaster Paris,
Roman Cement,
Pure and extra White Lead,
Linseed and Tanners' Oil,
Putty, (in bladders,)
Boxes Window Glass, (various sizes.)

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

May 31, 1847. 65-3w

McKellar & McRae,

Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified and forewarned not to trade for a Note of hand made payable by me to B. J. Crawley, for $200, due the 25th December, 1847, as the same was obtained without any consideration; and also a Bond executed by D. Murchison, Esq. to said Crawley, to make title to two hundred and nine acres of land in Moore county, adjoining the lands of W. Shaw, Esq. and others. The conditions of said Bond have not been complied with on the part of Mr. Crawley.

JAMES RIDDLE.

May 25, 1847. 65-3wpd

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of practising his profession, and with the intention of making occasional visits to the neighboring towns and villages, especially to Clinton, Cheraw, Rockingham, Society Hill, Bennettsville, Floral College, &c. He will also call at any other location which may need his services, wishing to offer those an opportunity that may require Dental operations, to be performed in a manner that will not fail to please.

He deems it unnecessary to enumerate here a long list of references, or of what he can perform, as he can refer to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity in general, and all others who have had an opportunity of testing his skill, and will guarantee to give satisfaction or no charges will be made. He may be found at his office in Fayetteville when not professionally engaged out.

Dr. B. will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of highly approved *Vegetable* Tooth Powder. Also, a Wash for diseased gums, such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recision or their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes, which he can safely recommend to the public. Prepared and sold at his office.

Dr. B having lately *received* several certificates, some of which he now avails himself of this opportunity of laying before the public, (by special request.)

Richmond County, N. C. 16th May, 1847.

Having frequently been convinced of Dr. J. N. Baird's superior abilities as a theoretical and practical Dentist, induced me on his late tour through this section, of availing myself of that acceptable opportunity, and have now the gratification of thoroughly testing his work. I had applied to others, but finding they had merely taken it up themselves, I therefore could place no confidence in them, and resolved to try none other than one who had educated himself at the Baltimore Dental College. I earnestly recommend him to the notice of all individuals needing such services, as a person well calculated to be an honor to the Dental profession. I cheerfully present him this paper to use as he deems fit.

J. D. SIMMONS.

Mecklenburg, N. C., May 16, 1847.

J. N. Baird, D. D. S., has with entire success, and to my great satisfaction, operated on my daughter's teeth and my own, which I hope will render us a lasting benefit. Having so frequently heard of Dr Baird as a skilful operator, induced me to write him, and have him call upon us as early as possible. Having now fully tested his skill, I feel that it is only my duty to both him and the public, in recommending him as a skilful and cautious practitioner of his profession, and every way worthy the patronage and confidence of all who need those delicate and invaluable organs operated upon, not only on account of his professional ability, but for his delicate and gentlemanly deportment. I wish him every success which he merits, and permission to use this paper in any way he deems proper. His obliged friend,

E. B. WILLIAMS.

Availing myself of the opportunity of Dr. J. N. Baird's late visit through this section, and for the valuable services he has rendered me, and entertaining as I do the just commendation, I have resolved to adopt this method of testifying to his skill in the practice of the Dental art. As far as my judgment extends, I am fully satisfied that he has made himself thoroughly competent to practice his profession.

Having inserted four artificial teeth for me, and preserved those of my daughter, gave entire satisfaction. As one whose dexterous manipulations, ever guided by the most approved scientific theory, is only equalled by his affable, condescending, and gentlemanly deportment.

JNO. McCALLA.

Marlboro', S. C., 20th May, 1847. 17tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term 1847.

Alworth King and others vs. Stephen King and others.

Petition for sale of 80 acres of Land, for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Hardy Moore and wife Patsey, Michael King, Nathan King, and ... King, the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants do appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847 and 71st year of American Independence.

PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 50. 65-6w

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Everybody knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found to be very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma of many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all Northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz. Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira and Maracaibo Coffee; [illegible] Nest wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Logwood and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; [illegible] Cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, [illegible] Baskets; wash Tubs and [illegible] Baskets; Borax; [illegible] Scotch Snuff [illegible]; Hyson and [illegible] Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; [illegible] Axes; Coffee Mills; [illegible] Glassware; [illegible] Champagne Wines in baskets; [illegible] French Brandies; [illegible]

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 60-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old [illegible] WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

[illegible] 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of [illegible] at W. Prior's, [illegible] Watches and Jewelry [illegible] North Carolina.

[illegible]

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 [illegible] HERRINGS, [illegible] No. 2 MACKEREL.

HALL & HALL.

March 27. 58tf

LARD OIL. [illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs [illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE.

CHEERING!

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

[illegible]

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible] Northwest corner of Market Square.

HAS [illegible] FULL SUPPLY OF [illegible]

[illegible] Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; [illegible] Produce, or [illegible]

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of [illegible] arrears of Pension, and [illegible] From past experience, he flatters [illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.

[illegible] 1846. 27-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1847.

[illegible] Kelly, James C. Kelly, Robert Mc[illegible], Mary Kelly, James K. [illegible] Catharine, John R. Kelly [illegible] Jas. C. Kelly [illegible] Administrator of John [illegible] and Daniel Kelly, *vs.* Daniel Kelly.

Petition for sale and division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Daniel Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in August next, [illegible] answer, or demur [illegible] or the same will be taken pro confesso [illegible]

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of our said Court [illegible] Monday in May, A. D. 1847.

H. H. ROBINSON, Clk.

(Pr. adv. $3 50) 62-6w

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles,* consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Soie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses, Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For terms, &c. apply at his Room, 4 doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60-tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, [illegible]
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BON BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MAKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. L. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping [illegible] under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

The new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. [illegible] Southern [illegible] Company [illegible] Cape Fear [illegible] business with regularity and despatch on *all stages* of the water. They have no connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as [illegible] Neither [illegible] forwarding business [illegible] and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town [illegible]

[illegible] Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible]

The new arrangement takes effect from the 1st instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; or R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1846. 40tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

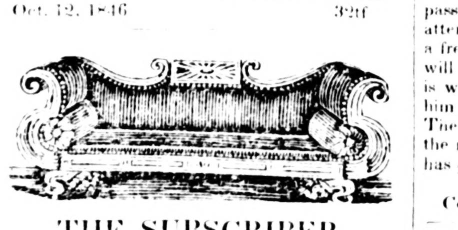
Jan 30, 1847. 48-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines,—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846 34-tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.

Oct'ber 24, 1846. 34-tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine [illegible] Boots, water-proof, kip, and stogs. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' Fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, fine Seal and Seal Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Seal, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.—They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the 'New York State Fair' for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c.—one recently sold (of 2084 lbs.) to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md., has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.

April 28, 1847. 61-9w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher; will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville,

5 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 23. 60tf

21 *Likely Negroes for Sale.*

I WILL sell at the door of the Court house in Fayetteville on the Tuesday of June County Court, being the 8th of June next, twenty four likely NEGROES, the property of the late Col. Giles W. Pearson. Six months credit with interest from date, or discount for cash.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Ex'r.

May 10, 1847. 62-ts

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McArn's Buildings.

April 12, 1847. 58-8w

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap-d'Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-d'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 3, 1847. 57tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 20, 1847. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.

For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of [illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE.

[illegible]

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 77tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.

We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53-2

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their [illegible] offer a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

[illegible]

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, [illegible] arrive at Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1846. 40tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantua-making and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lisle Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berages; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Matteona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doeskin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Ravenill's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass, Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chemises, [illegible] Blinds and Fire-board Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Florid Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Parasols; Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; [illegible] Scotch, [illegible]

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Curry Combs; Carpenters' Augers; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, [illegible] Planes; Iron Locks; Box Knobs; Stocks; [illegible] Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle [illegible] Brads; [illegible] and other approved [illegible] Axes; Chopping Hatchets; [illegible] Wagon Boxes; [illegible] Swedes Bar Iron; [illegible]

Groceries.

Loaf and Powdered Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans Sugar; Cuba Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Wittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Shot; Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Floor Mats; [illegible]

Also, 50 [illegible] MACKEREL.

May 3, 1847. 62-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on [illegible] in this Town or any part of the State, upon application [illegible]

The ÆTNA COMPANY [illegible] more than 25 years, [illegible] $230,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace [illegible] President [illegible] the largest [illegible] agement [illegible] ever adjusted [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

On Consignment,

100 BOXES [illegible]
5 BBLS. [illegible] Whiskey, [illegible]

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

100 [illegible]

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE. [illegible]

Feb'y [illegible]

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

[illegible]

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq. George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. [illegible] on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy [illegible] premiums paid [illegible] and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, at once, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims, should any such arise, or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1847. 55-3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just [illegible] New York a fashionable [illegible] Flowers, Ribbons, [illegible] &c. &c., and is prepared to ex[illegible] kinds of Millinery. Orders [illegible] with prompt attention [illegible] bleached and altered to the [illegible]

Latest Spring and Summer [illegible] ceived.

March 22, 1847.

Thyme, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjorum, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, [illegible]

50 BAGS [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

March 8, 1847.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purifying and Tonic Pills.

[illegible]

HEADACHE [illegible]

[illegible]

To Timber Stake[illegible]

[illegible]

CANDLES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS [illegible] COFFEE, [illegible] SUGAR.

MALLETT & [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible]

[illegible] FAYETTEVILLE.

A. Graham [illegible]

CUMBERLAND.

Col. Alex. [illegible]

Alex. W[illegible]

Col. A. S. [illegible]

Neill [illegible]

John Evans.

J. W. H[illegible]

BLADEN.

Gen. James [illegible]

Robert M[illegible]

S. N. [illegible]

Thomas C. Smith.

Isaac Wright.

John Smith.

SAMPSON.

G. T. Barksdale.

Patrick Murphy.

John H. Spearman.

Hardy Royal.

NEW HANOVER.

James Murphy.

Charles Henry.

ONSLOW

Robert Aman.

GREENE.

Thomas Hooker.

GUILFORD.

Dr. Fannks.

LENOIR.

Thomas Rouse.

Jesse Lassiter.

John Williams, Esq.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual rights on reasonable terms. They will keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, suited in size to suit different heads of water, at this place, Wilmington, Washington, and N[illegible] and also for sale by James T. Dobson[illegible] county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any person but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to [illegible] at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846.